

XXVI.—*Descriptions of newly-discovered Spiders captured by James Yate Johnson, Esq., in the Island of Madeira.* By JOHN BLACKWALL, F.L.S.

THE spiders here described were comprised in an extensive and very interesting collection of *Arachnida* made in the Island of Madeira, in the year 1858, by James Yate Johnson, Esq., who transmitted the whole to me for examination, kindly permitting me to describe such species as might appear to be new to science.

Tribe Octonoculina.

Family DRASSIDÆ.

Genus CLUBIONA, Latr.

Clubiona albidula.

Length of the female $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{3}{10}$; breadth $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{6}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{2}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{3}{10}$.

The eyes are nearly equal in size, and are disposed in two transverse rows on the anterior part of the cephalothorax, the anterior row being situated immediately above its frontal margin; the intermediate eyes of both rows form a trapezoid, whose anterior side is rather the shortest, and those of each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a tubercle. The cephalothorax is oval, convex, glossy, depressed before, and broadly rounded in front; it is of a pale, dull yellowish colour, faintly tinged with red in the region of the eyes, and has an obscure soot-coloured band extending along the middle, from which an oblique line of the same hue passes on each side of the cephalic region. The falces are powerful, conical, vertical, and of a red-brown colour. The maxillæ are straight, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity: the lip is longer than broad, and truncated at its apex. These organs have a yellowish-brown hue, the lip being much the brownest. The sternum is oblong, heart-shaped, with minute prominences on the sides, opposite to the legs: the legs are slender and provided with hairs and fine sessile spines; the first pair is the longest, then the fourth, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved, pectinated claws, below which there is a small scopula. These parts, with the palpi, have a very pale yellowish hue. The abdomen is ovi-form, convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is thinly clothed with short hairs, and of a yellowish-white colour; the margin of the sexual organs forms an oval opening posteriorly, and has a dark reddish-brown hue.

This *Clubiona* was found among plants brought from the mountains in the vicinity of Estreito.

Clubiona decora.

Length of the female $\frac{5}{24}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{12}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{1}{4}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{5}{20}$.

The cephalothorax is oval, thinly clothed with hairs, convex, glossy, with a slight, narrow indentation in the medial line, and is of a brownish-yellow colour. The eyes are disposed in two transverse rows on the anterior part of the cephalothorax, and are nearly equal in size; the anterior row, which is the shorter, is situated immediately above the frontal margin, and the two intermediate eyes of the posterior row are wider apart than they are from the lateral eyes of the same row. The falces are powerful, conical, and rather prominent: the maxillæ are straight, and greatly enlarged and rounded at the extremity: the lip is long, truncated and slightly hollowed at the apex, and its sides are nearly parallel. These organs have a red-brown hue, the maxillæ being the palest. The sternum is oval, with small eminences on the sides, opposite to the legs: the legs are moderately long, and are provided with hairs and sessile spines; the fourth pair is the longest, then the second, and the first and third pairs are equal in length; each tarsus is terminated by two curved, minutely pectinated claws, and below them there is a small scopula. These parts, with the palpi, which are short, have a pale, dull yellowish hue. The abdomen is of an oblong oviform figure, moderately convex above, and projects very little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is clothed with fine, silky, whitish hairs, and of a yellow-white colour; a band extends from the anterior extremity of the upper part, along the middle, fully one-third of its length, and is succeeded by a row of minute spots, which terminates at the coccyx; on each side of the posterior part there is a large patch composed of confluent oblique streaks, and there are two minute spots on each side of the spinners, and two below them; the band, spots, and patches are of a dark-brown colour; the sexual organs are moderately developed, and have a red-brown hue.

The male is smaller than the female, but the colours and the design formed by their distribution are similar in both sexes. The radial joint of the palpi is rather larger than the cubital joint, and projects a pointed apophysis from its extremity, on the outer side; the digital joint is oval, convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs; these organs are moderately developed, not very complex in structure, with a black filiform spine which, originating near the middle of their inner side, curves round their extremity to the outer side, and are of a red-brown colour.

Specimens of this *Clubiona* were taken among plants growing in a garden 200 feet above the level of the sea.

Clubiona virgulata.

Length of the female $\frac{5}{24}$ ths of an inch ; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{2}$; breadth $\frac{1}{4}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{2}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{7}{10}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{4}$.

The eyes, which are nearly equal in size, are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two nearly straight transverse rows, the anterior row, which is the shorter, being situated immediately above the frontal margin ; the intermediate eyes of both rows almost form a square, the anterior side being slightly the shortest, and the lateral eyes are rather the largest of the eight. The cephalothorax is convex, glossy, compressed before, and rounded on the sides, which are marked with furrows converging towards a slight narrow indentation in the medial line : the falces are conical, rather prominent, and armed with a few teeth on the inner surface : the maxillæ are straight, convex near the base, and somewhat enlarged and rounded at the extremity : the lip is nearly quadrate, the base being rather broader than the apex : the sternum is heart-shaped, with small eminences on the sides, opposite to the legs ; the legs are long, provided with hairs and fine sessile spines, and each tarsus is terminated by two curved, pectinated claws. These parts, with the palpi, are of a yellow-brown colour, the lateral margins of the cephalothorax having a yellowish-white, and the space between the two rows of eyes a brown hue. The abdomen is of an oblong ovoid figure, moderately convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax ; it is clothed with short hairs, and of a pale yellow-brown colour ; a dark-brown band, which is palest in the medial line, extends from the anterior extremity of the upper part, along the middle, more than one-third of its length ; this band tapers to its posterior extremity, on each side of which there is an oblong spot of the same hue ; to these succeed three oblique dark-brown bars situated on each side of the medial line, whose enlarged outer extremities coalesce ; and between these bars and the spinners there is a longitudinal row of minute contiguous spots of the same colour ; the sexual organs are well developed, with a longitudinal septum in the middle, and have a dark red-brown hue.

Specimens of this species were discovered under stones near Funchal.

Genus CLOTHO, Walck.

Clotho lepida.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{2}$ th of an inch ; length of the cephalo-

thorax $\frac{1}{16}$; breadth $\frac{1}{24}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{16}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{5}{24}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{5}{20}$.

The cephalothorax is oval, convex, glossy, pointed in front, and without an indentation in the medial line: the falces are short, conical, vertical, and somewhat divergent at the extremity: the maxillæ are enlarged and convex at the base, rounded at the extremity, and curved towards the lip, which is triangular; and the sternum is oval, with minute eminences on the sides, opposite to the legs: the legs are moderately long, and provided with hairs and fine spines; the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved, pectinated claws, and below them there is a small scopula. These parts, with the palpi, which are inserted near the middle of the outer side of the maxillæ, are of a dull yellow colour, the sternum, which has some long dark-brown hairs on its margin, being the palest. The abdomen is oviform, convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is clothed with short hairs, and the upper part is of a pale red colour; the under part has a yellowish-white hue, faintly tinged with red; the sexual organs, which are not highly developed, are of a pale red-brown colour; the spinners have a pale yellowish-brown hue, and the two inferior ones are terminated by long soot-coloured papillæ. The eyes are closely grouped on the anterior part of the cephalothorax; four form a straight transverse row immediately above the frontal margin, which is fringed with long hairs, the two intermediate ones being the largest of the eight; the other four are placed in pairs directed obliquely inwards, behind each lateral eye of the front row; the three lateral eyes are near to each other, and form a short, slightly curved line whose convexity is directed outwards, and the posterior eye of each has an oval figure.

An adult female of this species was taken in a house among specimens of fossils. It appears to be most nearly allied to the *Enyo amarantina* of M. Lucas, but differs from it in various particulars.

Family AGELENIDÆ.

Genus TEXTRIX, Sundevall.

Textrix obscura.

Length of the female, not including the spinners, $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{6}$; breadth $\frac{1}{9}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{5}{20}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{9}{20}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{2}{3}$.

The legs are moderately long, provided with hairs and spines, and are of a red-brown colour; the fourth pair is the longest, and the other three pairs are equal in length, though, from being

articulated to broader parts of the cephalothorax, the third appears to be longer than the second, and the second longer than the first; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. The palpi resemble the legs in colour, and have a curved, pectinated claw at their extremity. The cephalothorax is large, elongated, much compressed before, and rounded and depressed on the sides, which are marked with furrows converging towards a narrow indentation in the medial line; it is thinly clothed with hairs, glossy, and of a dark-brown colour tinged with yellow along the middle; the immediate region of the eyes is the darkest, and a fine, longitudinal, brownish-black line occurs on the lateral margins. The falcæ are powerful, conical, vertical, convex at the base in front, armed with teeth on the inner surface, and have a very dark-brown hue. The maxillæ are enlarged and rounded at the extremity, and slightly curved towards the lip, which is nearly quadrate, being rather broader at the base than at the apex; and the sternum is heart-shaped. These parts are of a yellowish-brown colour, the base of the lip being the darkest. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse, curved rows, having their convexity directed forwards; the four constituting the anterior row, which is slightly curved, are near to each other, and minute, the two intermediate ones being the smallest; and those of the posterior row, which is much curved, are larger and wider apart, the two intermediate ones being the largest of the eight. The abdomen is oviform, hairy, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a brown colour densely freckled with black, the under part being the palest, and along the middle of the upper part an obscure series of yellowish-white angular lines extends, which have their extremities enlarged and their vertices directed forwards; the spinners have a brown hue, and the two superior ones are tri-articulate, much longer than the rest, and have the spinning-tubes disposed on the inferior surface of the terminal joint; the sexual organs are highly developed, rather prominent, and of a red-brown colour.

Specimens of *Textrix obscura* were found among stones in the neighbourhood of Funchal.

Family THERIDIIDÆ.

Genus THERIDION, Walck.

Theridion luteolum.

Length of the female $\frac{5}{16}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalo-

thorax $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth $\frac{1}{16}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{10}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{3}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{5}{24}$.

The eyes are seated on black spots, and are closely grouped on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the four intermediate ones form a square, the two anterior ones, which are placed on a tubercle, being the smallest and darkest of the eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are seated on a tubercle, and are contiguous. The cephalothorax is short, convex, glossy, compressed before, and rounded on the sides, which are marked with slight furrows converging towards a large indentation in the medial line: the falces are slender, conical, and vertical: the maxillæ are obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and are inclined towards the lip, which is triangular but rounded at the apex: the sternum is heart-shaped: the legs are long, slender, and provided with hairs; the first pair is the longest, then the fourth, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base: the palpi have a curved, pectinated claw at their extremity: the abdomen is oviform, thinly clothed with hairs, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax. This spider is entirely of a pale, dull yellowish colour, the falces having a faint tinge of red.

An immature female of this species was discovered on a piece of wood in a house.

GENUS LATRODECTUS, Walck.

Latrodectus distinctus.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{3}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth $\frac{1}{16}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{10}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{5}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{5}{24}$.

The cephalothorax is oval, convex, particularly in the cephalic region, glossy, with slight furrows on the sides, which converge towards a large indentation in the medial line: the falces are conical and vertical: the maxillæ are obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and inclined towards the lip, which is broad and semicircular: the sternum is heart-shaped: the legs are long and provided with hairs; the first pair is the longest, then the fourth, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base: the palpi are short, and have a small, curved, pectinated claw at their extremity. These parts are of a dull yellowish-brown colour; the extremity of the falces is faintly tinged with red, and a fine black line extends along each lateral margin of

the cephalothorax. The eyes, which are seated on black spots, are disposed in two transverse, nearly straight rows on the anterior part of the cephalothorax; the four intermediate ones form a square, the two anterior ones, which are placed on a tubercle, being the smallest and darkest of the eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a tubercle, and are near to each other. The abdomen is oviform, thinly clothed with hairs, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a dull black hue, the under part being tinged with brown, and has a curved band at the anterior extremity of the upper part, a row of four spots in the medial line, which diminish in size as they approach the spinners, the first having a semicircular form, two spots opposite each extremity of the curved band, and four others on each side, the two intermediate ones being oblong, oblique, and nearly in contact; these spots and the curved band have a yellowish-white colour; a whitish line extends along each side of the under part to the spinners, which lines, with the coccyx, have a pale yellow-brown hue, that of the branchial opercula being yellowish white.

This *Latrodectus*, which, by the disposition of its eyes and the structure of its oral apparatus, makes a near approach to the *Theridia*, was captured among herbage growing on the Fossil-bed, at an elevation of 200 feet above the level of the sea.

Family LINYPHIIDÆ.

Genus LINYPHIA, Latr.

Linyphia Johnsoni.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{2}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth $\frac{1}{16}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{12}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{7}{16}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{4}$.

The eyes, which are unequal in size, are seated on black spots on the anterior part of the cephalothorax; the four intermediate ones form a trapezoid whose anterior side is much the shortest, and those of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a small tubercle, and are contiguous; the posterior eyes of the trapezoid, which are seated on a tubercle, are much the largest, and the anterior ones rather the smallest of the eight. The cephalothorax is oval, convex, glossy, with an indentation in the medial line; it is of a dull yellowish-brown colour, with a broad, longitudinal, black band in the middle, and another of the same hue extending along each lateral margin. The falcæ are long, powerful, conical, vertical, armed with teeth on the inner surface, and of a yellowish-brown colour faintly tinged with red at the extremities, which are rather divergent. The maxillæ are

strong, straight, and somewhat quadrate, having the exterior angle at the extremity curvilinear; and the lip is semicircular and prominent at the apex. These organs are of a dark-brown hue, with yellowish-brown extremities. The sternum is heart-shaped, and of a brown-black colour. The legs are long, slender, provided with hairs and fine spines, and have a yellowish-brown hue, with a small dark-brown annulus at the extremity of the tibiæ and metatarsi; the first pair is the longest, then the second, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. The palpi are slender, and resemble the legs in colour. The abdomen is oviform, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is sparingly clothed with hairs, and of a dull yellowish-brown colour faintly tinged with olive-green, and freckled with white on the upper part; a brownish-black line, slightly ramified at its posterior extremity, extends along the middle, and a broad, irregular, longitudinal band of the same hue, bounded both above and below by a parallel white band, the latter of which is much the more conspicuous, occurs on the upper part of each side; these brownish-black bands meet above the spinners, and a broad band of the same hue extends along the middle of the under part.

I have dedicated this *Linyphia*, which was taken in the vicinity of Funchal, to James Yate Johnson, Esq., resident in Madeira, to whom I am indebted for opportunities of inspecting numerous highly interesting specimens of *Araneidea* from that island and the Dezertas.

Family EPEIRIDÆ.

Genus EPEIRA, Walck.

Epeira diversa.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{8}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{2}{10}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{3}$.

The legs are moderately long and provided with hairs; the first pair is the longest, then the fourth, and the third pair is the shortest: each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base: the palpi are short, and have a curved, pectinated claw at their extremity: the cephalothorax is convex, glossy, slightly compressed before, and rounded on the sides, which are marked with furrows converging towards a large indentation in the medial line. These parts have a yellow-brown hue; the cephalothorax, which is the darkest, has narrow, dark-

brown, lateral margins, and the legs are marked with a few brown spots and annuli. The falces are powerful, conical, vertical, and armed with a few teeth on the inner surface: the maxillæ are straight, and somewhat enlarged and rounded at the extremity. These organs are of a red-brown colour, the maxillæ being the paler. The lip is semicircular, and the sternum is heart-shaped: both have a dark-brown hue, the lip being the darker. The eyes, which are nearly equal in size, are seated on black spots on the anterior part of the cephalothorax; the four intermediate ones form a square, the two anterior ones being placed on a tubercle, and those of each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a tubercle, and are contiguous. The abdomen is short, broad, ovate, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is thinly clothed with hairs, and has on the upper part a large and somewhat oval figure, with sinuous margins bordered with black, the two posterior lobes of which are the most prominent; it is of a dark greyish-brown colour, densely freckled with minute white spots; the undulations of the black margins are followed by an imperfectly-defined whitish band; and a white spot, whose posterior extremity is somewhat bifid, occurs in the medial line of the anterior part of the large oval figure; the sides and a broad space above the spinners are of a greyish-brown colour, thickly freckled with dull white, a brownish-black band extending along the anterior part of the former, and a fine streak of the same hue occupying the medial line of the latter; the under part has a greyish-brown hue freckled with dull white; a broad brown-black band, bordered laterally with white and freckled with yellowish white, extends along the middle, and two black and white spots, disposed alternately, are situated on each side of the spinners; the sexual organs are moderately developed, and of a dark red-brown colour.

Adult females of this species, which is remarkable in having the fourth pair of legs longer than the second pair, were discovered among herbage growing on the Fossil-bed.

Epeira hortensis.

Length of the male $\frac{1}{3}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{12}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{2}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{4}$.

The cephalothorax is moderately convex, compressed before, rounded on the sides, and has an indentation in the medial line; it is clothed with hoary hairs, and of a red-brown colour, with an irregular black band on each side, extending from the lateral eye about two-thirds of its length; these bands are much the narrowest at their anterior extremity, and each projects an an-

gular point from its inner margin towards the medial line. The falces are slender, conical, vertical, and of a yellowish-red hue, with a dark-brown spot at the extremity, towards the outer side. The maxillæ are short, straight, powerful, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity; and the lip is semicircular, but somewhat pointed at the apex. These organs have a dark-brown hue, with pale yellowish-brown extremities. The sternum is heart-shaped, with small eminences on the sides, opposite to the legs; it is of a brown-black colour, with a broad, yellowish-white band extending along the middle, which projects two points from each side into the dark margins. The eyes are seated on black spots on the anterior part of the cephalothorax; the four intermediate ones form a square, the two anterior ones being placed on a tubercle, and the eyes of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a minute tubercle and are contiguous, the anterior one being the smallest of the eight. The abdomen is oviform, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; the upper part is clothed with whitish silky hairs, and is freckled with dull yellow at its anterior extremity, near which there are four minute spots forming a curved transverse row whose convexity is directed backwards, the two intermediate ones being the smallest; a minute spot, followed by two streaks, occurs on each side of the medial line, to which succeeds a transverse curved row of very minute spots whose convexity is directed upwards; these spots and streaks have a brownish-black hue; the lower region of the sides and the under part are of a brown-black colour, a somewhat dentated yellowish-white band extending along each side of the latter; the branchial opercula are of a reddish-brown colour, and that of the spinners is yellowish-brown, the extremity of the superior pair having a brown-black hue on the upper surface. The legs are long, slender, and supplied with hairs and fine spines; the femora of the anterior pair are of a very dark-brown colour, that of the femora of the three other pairs being yellowish-brown; all are tinged with red at the extremity, and the other joints have a red-brown hue; the femora of the third and fourth pairs have a longitudinal black line on their anterior surface, and the coxæ of all the legs have a black spot on each side; the first pair is the longest, then the second, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by the customary number of claws of the usual structure. The palpi are short, and of a pale yellow colour, with the exception of the digital joint, which has a dark-brown hue tinged with red; the cubital and radial joints are short; the former projects a long bristle from its extremity in front, and the latter is produced and fringed with hairs on the inner side; the digital joint is oval, with a process at its

base curved outwards; it is convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are very highly developed, very prominent, with a strong, curved, black spine, connected with a membrane, near the middle, whose prominent point is directed outwards: the colour of these organs is red-brown. The digital joints have their convex sides directed towards each other.

The spider described above was captured among plants in a garden at an elevation of 200 feet above the level of the sea.

Tribe *Senoculina*.

Family *DYSDERIDÆ*.

Genus *OONOPS*, Templeton.

Oonops concolor.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{32}$; breadth $\frac{1}{48}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{32}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{1}{16}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{24}$.

The eyes are oval, and are closely grouped in pairs on a black spot at the anterior part of the cephalothorax: two pairs are placed laterally, the anterior eye of each being the largest and the posterior one much the smallest of the six; and the third pair is intermediate, the eyes which constitute it being in contact. The cephalothorax is oval, convex, glossy, and without an indentation in the medial line. The falcæ are short, conical, and vertical. The maxillæ are convex near the base, obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and inclined towards the lip, which is triangular. The sternum is heart-shaped and glossy, with slight eminences on the sides, opposite to the legs. The legs and palpi are moderately robust, and are provided with hairs; the fourth pair of legs is the longest, then the first, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved, pectinated claws. The abdomen is oviform, depressed, glossy, thinly clothed with short hairs, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax. This spider is entirely of a reddish-brown colour, the legs, palpi, and spinners, which are prominent, being the palest.

The sexes resemble each other in colour; but the male is rather the smaller, and its palpi are very remarkable in structure. Unfortunately the palpi of the only male in the collection were too much injured to be described with exactness; the humeral joint appeared to be small, somewhat conical, and articulated by its apex to the cubital joint, which was large, very tumid, and convex at the base, and the radial and digital joints were small.

Specimens of this minute spider were found in a house among loose papers.

Genus *ŒCOBIUS*, Lucas.

Œcobius navus.

Length of the female, not including the spinners, $\frac{1}{2}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{4}$; breadth $\frac{1}{4}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{4}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{5}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{5}{8}$.

The cephalothorax is circular, glossy, convex above, particularly in the cephalic region, with a large indentation in the medial line, and the frontal margin, which is produced, covers the base of the falces; it is of a pale brownish-yellow colour, with a longitudinal brown-black band in the middle, whose anterior extremity is much the broadest, narrow black lateral margins, above each of which three spots of the same hue are disposed in a parallel row, and two black spots of a larger size situated in front. The falces are slender, subcylindrical, and vertical: the maxillæ are short, convex near the base, pointed at the extremity, and strongly inclined towards the lip, which is triangular: the sternum is short, broad, and heart-shaped: the legs are rather robust, provided with hairs, equal in length, and each tarsus is terminated by two curved, pectinated claws: the palpi, which are strong, somewhat pediform, and inserted near the middle of the outer side of the maxillæ, have a curved, pectinated claw at their extremity. These parts are of a very pale brownish-yellow colour; the sternum and maxillæ are the palest, and the base of the lip, a few spots on the palpi, and numerous annuli on the legs have a brownish-black hue. The abdomen is ovi-form, thinly clothed with hairs, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a pale yellowish-brown colour spotted with white on the upper part; there is a large curved band at the anterior part, contiguous to the cephalothorax, whose bifid extremities extend to the sides; two minute spots, placed transversely, occur near the superior margin of the band, and are followed by angular lines forming a W, to which succeed three triangular spots whose vertices are in contact, or nearly so, the anterior one being much the largest, and the sides are marked with spots and oblique streaks; the band, spots, and streaks have a black hue; and a triangular space, conspicuously spotted with white, whose vertex touches the coccyx, is bordered with black; the spinners are of a pale yellowish-brown colour; the two superior ones are long, triarticulate, and have the spinning-tubes arranged along the inferior surface of their terminal joint, which has a dark-brown hue on its superior surface; and a short brownish-black streak, enlarged at its ante-

rior extremity, passes from each side of the spinners to the under part. The eyes are grouped on the cephalic convexity; the four anterior ones form a slightly curved transverse row, whose convexity is directed upwards, and the two intermediate ones are more distant from each other than from the lateral ones; the two posterior eyes are much the largest and darkest of the six; they are wide apart, and are situated behind the lateral eyes of the anterior row, which are the smallest and lightest-coloured.

Immature specimens of this species were discovered under stones in the neighbourhood of Funchal. If the equal length of the legs of this spider be a permanent character, and not attributable to its immaturity, the genus *Æcobius*, in this particular, will require to be amended.

XXVII.—*On some additional Species of Nudibranchiate Mollusks from Ceylon.* By E. F. KELAART, M.D.

Doris Elizabethina, Kel.

Body half an inch long. Mantle broad, spotted with purple on the back; margin white, spotted with large light-blue spots. A row of crimson spots between the line of blue spots and the purple-coloured back. Under surface of mantle whitish, with a pink shade. Tentacles purplish brown, white-tipped, laminated. Branchiæ six, small, bipinnated, of a grizzled grey colour. Foot whitish, upper surface crimson. Mouth with a small veil.

This elegantly-coloured *Doris* was obtained in deep water near the Pearl Banks of Aripo. I have named it in compliment to one who takes more than an ordinary interest in my zoological pursuits.

Doris Diardi, Kel.

Small. Body $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of an inch long, spotted with blue. Mantle spotted with blue and white; margin lined with larger blue spots; under parts blue. Dorsal tentacles red, clavate, laminated. Branchiæ eight, short, pinnated; white, with a red margin. Foot blue; upper surface spotted with blue. Mouth surrounded by a bilobated veil.

This very rare species was obtained by M. Diard of Java, during his late visit to the Pearl Banks of Aripo. He found it on a pearl-oyster shell from the Modregam Bank. I have named it in compliment to the able and distinguished discoverer (the pupil and friend of Cuvier and Lamarck), who was recently engaged in researches in Ceylon.